

DEATH RIDES THE WIND.

A Cyclone's Awful Work at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Many Persons Killed and Three Hundred Houses Destroyed.

A most disastrous tornado struck Wilkesbarre, Penn., during a recent afternoon, killing, as nearly as could be learned on the day after, some sixteen persons, injuring over 100 and destroying about \$1,000,000 worth of property.

The cyclone did its work in five minutes. It was first seen over Plymouth, Penn., to the southeast of the city. The first destruction caused by it was the demolition of some frame buildings in the rear of Jones' foundry, in South Wilkesbarre. Then it came upon the Susquehanna River, striking South Wilkesbarre, and along the river it tore its way through the city, whence it turned and swept east over the mountains. In appearance it seemed to be a thick cloud of black smoke, a mile in height and several hundred yards in width. As it left the city it appeared to have widened into a width of five hundred yards. At the outer edges of the column the air seemed to be swirling, with tremendous velocity, up one side and down the other, while the center was a black whirling mass which picked up trees and houses as it broke them but mere chips and shavings if they had been in its path. The scene at the city was one of confusion everywhere. Women, children and even strong men were rushing about the ruins, their faces blanched, their eyes tear-stained and terror-rapt. In every feature, the scene at and around the Lehigh Valley station was terrible in the extreme. The station was filled with a crowd of people. The cries were horrible, the scene was one of confusion. The scene at the station was one of confusion everywhere. Women, children and even strong men were rushing about the ruins, their faces blanched, their eyes tear-stained and terror-rapt. In every feature, the scene at and around the Lehigh Valley station was terrible in the extreme. The station was filled with a crowd of people. The cries were horrible, the scene was one of confusion.

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South and West.

HENRY E. WALDO, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Miss Gussie Hoffman, of Kansas City, Mo., were drowned at Tacoma, Wash., while fishing.

The Straightout Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina has been elected by the delegates at the Columbia Convention. The straightouts organized to put a ticket in the field against Tillman and the Farmers' Alliance.

NEAR Booneville, Owsley County, Ky., John Bowman knocked the wind out of Henry's heart with a bowie knife. The girl claimed that Henry had insulted her.

Two brothers, named Nate and Joe Wilson, residing at Lake Mary, became involved in a quarrel, and Joe drew a knife and dismembered the other, killing him.

ENGINEER LON SIMPSON and an unknown tramp were killed by a collision on the Cincinnati Southern road at Danville, Ky. They were made for the victims on the floor, and physicians were summoned.

Little Eddie Schmitt at the Lehigh Valley Railroad track was caught in the air in a curve in a shallow pond. His parents searched the whole night through, and next morning they found his skull crushed by heavy timber and his clothes covered with mud.

A prominent merchant, Adam Grantz, reached home from Port Jervis that afternoon at 5 o'clock. At 5:30 he was dead. He had been married less than a year. He was on the street trying to escape.

E. Martin, the baker, while driving his team, tried to escape in his barnyard. The tornado grabbed the animal back of his head, lifted it high in the air and dashed it on his head, killing him instantly as well as one of his horses, leaving the other safe.

Joseph Kern, a milkman, was driving furiously for refuge when the Wyoming valley house, torn from its foundations, smote him and his horse to the earth.

The wagon was lifted in the air, and, dived of horse and harness, fell to the top of the Lehigh Valley Railroad station, 150 feet away.

Three hundred girls were at work in Galland's factory, on South Washington street. All were in the street when the storm came. Mr. Galland rushed among them and endeavored to calm and keep them together, but four or five rushed out and were slightly injured. Mr. Galland could not get them quieting down, and he remained in the building. A large number fainted, and several were thrown into convulsions. The girls were gradually calmed, and they then followed their leader to their homes except those who were seized with hysterics, and they were taken home in carriages later.

Eleven persons were instantly killed, and ten were fatally injured. A great number received painful wounds.

The loss to property will probably reach \$1,000,000.

The path of the cyclone was seven miles long, from 100 to 200 yards wide. In a careful estimate places the number of buildings demolished and partly destroyed at nearly four hundred.

Coal breakers in all directions have been killed or injured. At Parsons and Mill Creek, four miles from Wilkesbarre, Penn., and ten men were reported to have been killed.

Reports come from Sugar Notch, a Pennsylvania mining town, that the destruction of property there is terrible, and that fifteen persons were killed.

The cyclone passed through the little town of Sunbury, Pa., near New Milford, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, blowing down houses and tearing up trees in its path.

A special from Harveyville, a farming town ten miles from Plymouth, Penn., says: "A terrible cyclone visited this place this afternoon. The Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage have been blown to atoms. Harvey's large store is totally wrecked. Nearly all the residences have been unroofed and rendered uninhabitable. Farms and crops are entirely destroyed. Elijah Tohinger, a well-to-do farmer, was killed and several are fatally injured."

FORTY PERSONS INJURED.

Desperate Battle Between Railroad Men and Village Authorities.

There was a desperate battle at Continental Crossing, Putnam County, Ohio, between employees of the Clover Leaf Railroad and the village. The village laid a sewer under the tracks, and a large force of railroad employees tore it up.

In response to a telegram for assistance Sheriff Williamson went to the scene of the trouble with a posse and an army of militia. In the fight that followed there were 200 men on each side. Guns, revolvers, clubs and stones were freely used. About forty persons were hurt, but none fatally. The rioters were finally dispersed and the sewer recaptured.

HUNDREDS MADE HOMELESS.

The Town of Austin, Penn., Nearly Wiped Out by Fire.

A fire started on Main street, Penn., a few nights ago and burned with great fierceness until 4 o'clock next morning, wiping out the business portion of the town, including the Buffalo Hardware Company's establishment and the Ellisworth house.

Forty-two business houses were burned and a large number of dwellings. Hundreds of people were made homeless.

The loss is estimated at half a million dollars. The town will be rebuilt.

Six new gullies have been ordered by the French Government for Algeria, Tunis, Tonquin and other French colonies. The colonists have been for some time clamoring for new machines, and M. Deibler, the public executioner, is now superintending their construction at the gullotine factory in Paris.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The Grand Army Encampment at Boston, Mass., installed the new officers and then adjourned.

MISS FLORENCE SULLIVAN, of New York City, and F. L. Hurlbut, of Buffalo, N. Y., were drowned at Spring Lake, N. J. Four persons were rescued with much difficulty.

DR. CHARLES STEELE THOMPSON, the oldest graduating graduate of Yale Medical School, died at Hartford, Conn. He was ninety years old.

A storm did a great deal of damage to the tobacco crop in the vicinity of Lancaster, Penn., which is just ripe and unusually fine. Many acres of the crop in the dried yards in width. The county were cut to pieces. The loss will be very large.

The North Atlantic Squadron executed many evolutions for the benefit of the G. A. R. spectators of Boston (Mass.) Harbor, after which the Atlanta, Kearsage, Yorktown, Dolphin, Petrel and Cushing sailed for New York.

JOSEPH A. JAMESON, banker, of the firm of Jameson, Smith & Co., of New York City, hanged himself. He was sixty-seven years old and very wealthy.

The Dunell print works at Pawtucket, R. I., were entirely destroyed by fire. The losses estimated at from \$50,000 to \$400,000.

THERE were several collisions between the Pinkerton men, who are guarding the New York Central's property at Albany, and citizens. Three citizens were wounded and fifteen Pinkertons had to be placed under the care of surgeons. Three hundred switchmen went on strike from the West Shore and New York Central Railroads' yards in Buffalo, N. Y.

GRAND MASTER POWDERLY, of the Knights of Labor; Mr. Sargent, of the Federation of Railway Employees; and other leaders held a conference at Buffalo, N. Y., on the New York Central strike.

HENRY C. FARRINGTON, a photographer, in a fit of mental depression committed suicide by jumping from the Washington Bridge at New York City. He fell a distance of 191 feet.

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KILLED IN A WRECK.

A Frightful Disaster on the Old Colony Railroad.

A Score of Passengers Crushed and Scalded to Death.

A terrible accident occurred a few days ago on the Old Colony Railroad in Massachusetts, by which seventeen passengers and a fireman were instantly killed, and the engineer and fifty or more passengers were injured, some fatally. The train was the Vineyard express, due in Boston at 1:10 p. m. from Wood's Hole and Martha's Vineyard, and consisted of five or six parlor cars.

The accident happened just after the train passed the Quincy station, and nearly under the river bridge. The engine was struck by the homestead of President John Quincy Adams is near by. There is a deep cut at this point. The locomotive jumped the rail to the river, and the passengers were crushed and scalded to death.

The Welsh railway strike is ended, the employers making concessions to the men.

ASIATIC cholera has broken out at Nicolaev on the Black Sea.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, left Berlin to visit the Czar in St. Petersburg, Russia.

THE Russian Squadron of Evoluton sailed to meet Emperor William of Germany on his journey to St. Petersburg.

A FIRE occurred in Tokio, Japan, recently, destroying 1000 houses. Cholera has broken out on the Turkish frigate Estrovro, at Yokohama. A cholera epidemic is rapidly gaining ground in Japan, 303 cases and 179 deaths having been reported in Nagasaki.

CHOLERA has broken out in Cairo, Egypt, and there is a panic among the people of that city.

THE Behring Sea negotiations were discussed in the British House of Commons.

RECENT floods in Beloochistan have done enormous damage to property and many persons have been drowned. The Bolan Railway for a distance of six miles have been swept away and the great military road has been partly destroyed.

RUSSIA has ordered 500,000 rifles in France.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, arrived at Reval, Russia, and was received with royal honors in behalf of the Czar.

THE miners at Ostrau, Austria, have gone out on another strike. Infantry were sent to the place from Olmutz to maintain order.

HOLLAND'S MILL at Miles Platted, near Manchester, England, has been burning. The loss is \$600,000.

A CYCLONE and hailstorm in the Department of Aube, France, ravaged eighteen communes, destroying the harvested and growing crop. The loss is estimated at nearly \$3,000,000.

THE British Parliament was prorogued by commission. The Queen's speech, contained no feature of special importance.

FRANCE has been arranged between Guatemala and Salvador on terms favorable to the latter.

DAVID DALTON, an American, swam the English Channel on his back in twenty-three and a half hours.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, presented the Czar and Empress with a carriage at the Crimea meeting.

THE Czar and Emperor William, of Germany, attended the Russian army maneuvers in London, England.

THE Mount Athos Monastery, near Belgrade, was partially destroyed by fire, and twelve monks lost their lives in trying to save the sacred vessels and relics in the chapel and churches. The property destroyed included four churches, tax houses and two granaries.

THE situation in Armenia is daily becoming more deplorable. There has been a wholesale massacre of Christians at Moosh.

BELIGIANTS attacked the Speco Monastery at Narne, Italy, in broad daylight and carried off considerable booty, besides killing three monks who were striving to defend their property.

LATER NEWS.

ELIZABETH JONES, colored, thirty-five years old, drowned her eight-month-old child in a tub of water in the cellar of her house in Philadelphia, Penn., and then hanged herself.

T. V. POWDERLY, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, issued from New York City the official statement of the Executive Board of the Order giving its side of the controversy with the New York Central road and plainly indicating that there would be a strike of all the Knights on the whole Vanderbilt system.

The accident on the Old Colony Railroad at Quincy, Mass., was caused by a jack being left under a rail by workmen who were repairing the road. Four more of the victims have died, making the number of the killed twenty-five.

Two female convicts were burned to death near Washington, Ga., in a house on the farm of H. J. Hill, who has lease of all convicts at that judicial district.

The biggest illicit distillery in Arkansas, located in Pike County, has been destroyed by United States officers. The distillery was located in a deep mountain gulch and hemmed in on all sides by rugged hills.

THE Wisconsin Republican State Convention met at Milwaukee and renominated Governor Hoard. Joseph B. Traut, of Monroe, was named for Lieutenant Governor.

THE North Carolina State Democratic Convention at Raleigh nominated a judicial ticket and adjourned. Chief Justice Merriam and Justice Clark were nominated by acclamation, and the nine Superior Court Judges were unanimously endorsed for reelection.

THE West Virginia Republicans, in State Convention assembled, nominated Francis M. Reynolds for Judge of the Supreme Court.

THE President left Washington for Cape May, N. J., where he intended to remain a week. He was fifty-seven years old on the day of his departure, and went to celebrate the anniversary with his family.

The special committee appointed to investigate the charges brought by Representative Cooper against the Commissioner of Pensions, Green B. Raum, began its work. The committee consists of Messrs. Morrill, Sawyer, Smythe, Goodnight and Lewis.

THE Secretary of the Interior has denied Governor Prince's request that troops be ordered into New Mexico to prevent further outrages by White Caps.

AN unknown plague is ravaging the fishing towns on the French shore, Newfoundland.

A TORNADE swept through the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, doing an immense amount of damage. The villages of Lavallée and Loux were devastated, and whole forests were destroyed. Many persons were injured. The storm lasted three minutes.

The Sultan of Morocco has defeated the rebels of Zemmour and beheaded eighty of them.

SENHOR BARBOSA has resigned as Minister of Finance of Brazil, and is succeeded by General Floriano. Senhor Peixoto has been appointed Floriano's War.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

Seven Outlaws Rife an Express Car in Missouri.

The Bandits Seize Nearly \$90,000 and Then Escape.

A Missouri Pacific express train, bound west, loaded with a heavy consignment of valuable express matter for the Western coast, which is due to arrive in Sedalia, Mo., at three o'clock a. m., was stopped by seven masked highwaymen thirteen miles east of that city at a place known as "Robbers' Cut," and made famous by a robbery committed by the celebrated James A. Younger's gang some years ago. The town is named Otterville and is a watering station. The express train was approaching the town when the engineer and fireman were started by a cry of "Hands up! Turn out!" They looked into the muzzle of four revolvers held by two masked men.

The train was stopped and the engineer was compelled to proceed with the bandits to the express car, while the remaining five robbers, three on one side of the train and two on the other, held the passengers in awe. The highwaymen then ordered out, and while one of the two held him covered with his revolver the other entered the car and took possession of all the money in sight. The messenger had not had time to close the doors before he was captured. The robbers secured about \$90,000.

While the robbery was going on in the express car the fireman of the locomotive held a crowd of about twenty men back, and was promptly intercepted by the standing guard. The conductor came upon the scene, but being unarmed, beat a hasty retreat and warned the passengers to conceal their valuables. But the robbers evidently had no intention of molesting the occupants of the cars, for upon securing all the wealth in sight in the express car they jumped from the train, and ordering the engineer to pull out, stood with leveled guns until the train had disappeared.

No attempt at resistance was made. Upon the arrival of the express train at Sedalia, Mo., a posse was immediately organized, and under charge of Railway Detective Delong and Sheriff Smith of Pettis County, went in a special train to the scene of the robbery. The bandits were not far from the scene, and followed several hundred yards in the soft earth to a point where the gang divided. Bloodhounds were then procured and placed on the trail. After following it up for some time they were abandoned.

The posse divided, and after a mile had been passed over the trails led into the woods and both were lost.

These robbers are feared and a complete scouring of the country began. It was thought by many that some of the gang were farmers living in the country about Otterville and that the remainder were regular highwaymen.

The chief who directed all the movements of the band was a tall, slender, yet wiry man. It is evident the robbery was planned by one well acquainted with the running of trains across the Missouri River. The train usually carries valuable express packages from the East.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

152d DAY.—Mr. Vest's amendment regarding the rate of duty fixed by the Finance Committee in the Tin Plate paragraph of the Tariff bill was rejected; the bill was discussed by Messrs. Mitchell, Bate, Higgins and others.

153d DAY.—The River and Harbor bill was discussed. Among other amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations and agreed to by the Senate was one increasing the appropriation from \$240,000 to \$300,000.

154th DAY.—The River and Harbor bill was passed; a conference upon it will be held. There was vote on the amendment to the tariff bill; the proposition was defeated by twenty-six to twenty-two, and the whole subject was then dropped.

155th DAY.—The General Disbursing bill was passed. Mr. Stanford's amendment to the tin plate paragraph of the Tariff bill was discussed, but no vote was reached upon it. Mr. Quay introduced his "order of business."

156th DAY.—Twenty-one paragraphs of the metal schedule of the Tariff bill were disposed of. Mr. Hoar gave notice of two amendments to Mr. Quay's resolution providing that the Senate adjourn after disposing of the Tariff bill.

157th DAY.—Mr. Hoar offered two amendments to the Quay resolution; speeches were made by Mr. Hoar, Mr. Frye, Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Hisscock, but no vote was taken. The metal schedule of the Tariff bill was again under discussion. The House amendments to the Agricultural College bill and to the Meat Inspection bill were concurred in.

158th DAY.—Mr. O'Neill favorably reported the Senate concurrence in the request of the President to convey to the widow of General Ulysses S. Grant, the desire of Congress that the body of General Grant be removed to and buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Mr. Stanford asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the joint resolution for the aid of the destitute persons in Oklahoma. Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, and Mr. McClammy, of North Carolina, objected. Mr. Belden moved to postpone the consideration of the bill granting leaves of absence to per diem employees in the customs service; Mr. Chandler, of Indiana, objected. No further action was attempted because of the absence of a quorum.

159th DAY.—The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. Mr. Belden made another unsuccessful effort to secure the passage of a Senate bill granting leaves of absence to per diem employees in the customs service; Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, objected. At the evening session (Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, in the chair) the House passed 130 yeas and 100 nays the bill to establish a national park at the battlefield of Chokomaqua, was agreed to. The House, after a three days' contest, passed the bill to relieve the estate of the estate of Donald McKay. It gives them the right to proceed in the Court of Claims for losses incurred in the building of monitors of the United States Navy. The bill was passed by a vote of eighty-three to sixty-five. The Speaker found it necessary to count a quorum.

160th DAY.—The majority report of the Elections Committee in the Chalmers-Morgan contest, in favor of Mr. Morgan, the sitting member, was agreed to. Mr. Chalmers argued in his own behalf.

161st DAY.—The Agricultural College bill was passed. Mr. Thomas moved to lay upon the table the motion to consider the motion by which the House passed the Nathaniel McKay bill. It was agreed to—yes, 92; nays, 73. This finally passed the bill. The Allen Land Law bill was discussed during the balance of the day.

162nd DAY.—The bill to amend the Allen Land law was laid on the table. Mr. Richardson, by request, introduced a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

Twelve Miles of Railroad Washed Away.

A disastrous cloudburst occurred in Colorado Springs, Col., the other day. The result was that two lives were lost at that place, and three of a family who were camping on Dry Creek were also lost.

At 3:30 p. m. a black cloud seemed to bear down on the city, and as it approached it grew denser. A few moments after a solid block of water poured down, and was followed by hail. Roofs were beaten in, signs belied to the ground and walls undermined by the water and hail.

An unknown Swede who lived in the flats below town was swept away, and a woman was swept down the creek. The cloud could not be found by the party of searchers.

Twelve miles of railroad tracks were washed away on the Midlands. The duration of the storm was twenty minutes, and the path was a mile wide. The cloud came from the northwest. The damage will amount to at least \$200,000 in the city and vicinity.

At Rocky Ford all the irrigating ditches were overflooded, and a great injury to the surrounding country.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

CANNED PEARS.

Pare, cut in halves and remove the core. Throw in very cold water; when sufficient to put up at one time is prepared, drain and weigh, put in a preserve kettle, cover with boiling water and simmer about twenty minutes. Make syrup of a quarter of a pound of sugar and a pint of water for every pound of pears, let boil and skim. Lift the pears carefully from the kettle and drop one piece at a time in the boiling syrup, let them heat, put in the cans and seal.—Boston Cultivator.

BAKED TOMATOES WITH RICE.

The Carolina style of serving baked tomatoes will furnish a hearty dinner for a farmer's family when meat is not easily obtainable. We would all be healthier if less meat were eaten in very hot weather, and vegetables and cereals were more largely indulged in. Take large, round, ripe tomatoes. Cut a piece off the top about an inch in circumference and with a small spoon take out the seeds and water, leaving in the pulp. Meantime have a pint of rice cooking in a quart of boiling broth which you may have made from the bones of any roast, season with salt and the half of a green pepper cut very fine; cook for fifteen minutes, when the broth will have been absorbed; drop in two ounces of butter and draw to the back of the range for ten minutes; then fill the tomatoes, put on the covers, put a little butter over each and bake for half an hour.—American Agriculturist.

SANDWICHES.

Jam sandwiches are the prettiest things and newest things for afternoon tea. Peach jam, strawberry, apricot and plum make the best sandwiches. Of course the bread must be cut thin and well buttered before the jam is spread between the slices, it only on the ground of economy, as the same pieces of bread do for both. Large strawberries cut in slices a quarter of an inch thick, strewn with sifted sugar, and put between thin slices of French roll spread with fresh butter, or better still, with heavy cream, make exquisite sandwiches, and so do pine-apples, or bananas treated in the same fashion. Cream, cheese sandwiches, sugared, not salted, are delicious served with strawberries. For savory sandwiches, lettuce, cucumbers and tomato are much nicer at this time of year than the anchovies and caviare, and smoked sardines that make such pleasant and dainty additions to the afternoon tea table in winter. Have you tried a very simple sandwich made of nasturtium leaf, sprinkled with a little salt, and set between two thin circular pieces of bread and butter of its own size? If not it will be a surprise to you to find how dainty it is in flavor.—Boston Transcript.

ROOTS AND STUBBLE AS MANURE.

The value of roots and stubble as manure is generally underrated. The Storr's Experiment Station has conducted a series of observations upon the subject, as follows: Sections of soil containing roots were taken at various depths from six inches to forty-two inches. It was found that under average conditions from three-fourths to nine-tenths of the roots were in the upper six inches. Some of the results afford the following interesting comparison of the weight per acre of roots and stubble, and the value thereof: Cow peas, to the depth of 34 feet, gave 1097 pounds of roots and stubble which contained nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash to the total value of \$48.22; timothy and red top, to the depth of three feet, gave a value of \$21.59 per acre; buckwheat, to the depth of one foot, gave a value of \$1.23; wheat roots alone, \$1.49; clover roots alone, \$8.09, rich clover stubble having a manurial value of \$3.08 per 2000 pounds. Other observations confirm the fact that clover roots and stubble contain large percentages of all three of the most valuable ingredients of plant food. All the facts seem to imply that clover and other leguminous plants have the greatest manurial value; timothy and other grasses stand next, and the grain crops leave the least amount of plant food in the stubble. The value of clover on grain lands is thus partially accounted for.—Boston Cultivator.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.